

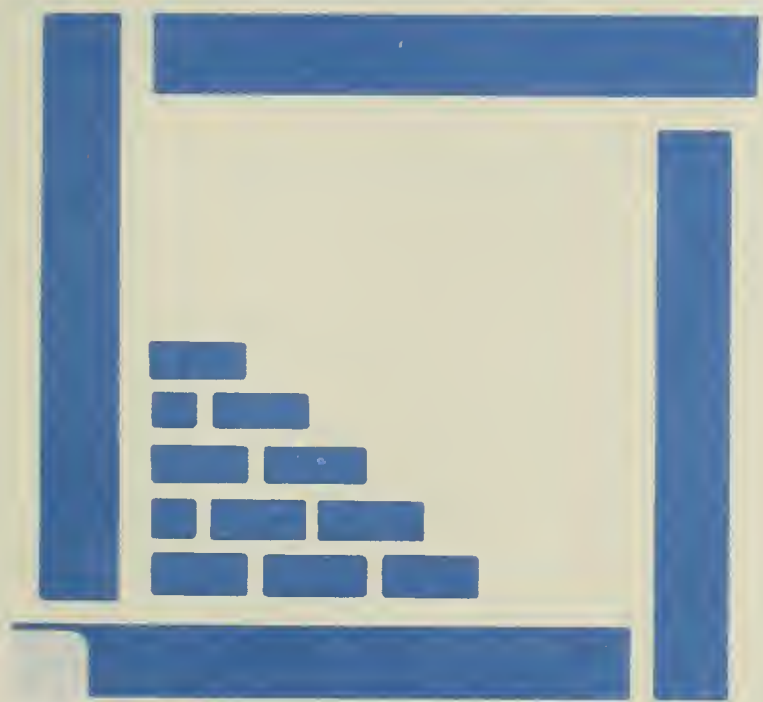
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1987 Census of Construction Industries

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SUBJECT SERIES

Legal Form of Organization and Type of Operation



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Many persons participated in the various activities of the 1987 Census of Construction Industries.

The overall planning and review of the census operations were performed by the staff of the Office of the Assistant Director for Economic and Agriculture Censuses.

This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division. **Barry A. Rappaport**, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall planning, management, and coordination of the census of construction industries. Planning and implementation were under the direction of **A. William Visnansky**, Chief, Census Operations Branch, with primary staff assistance by **Juliana Van Berkum**, **Barbara J. Hadden**, **Edward R. Glover**, **Susan L. Hostetter**, **Shirley M. Baker**, and **Carolyn J. Stone**. Under the direction of **Jesse Pollock**, **Edward K. Ricketts** and **Dennis K. Duke** developed the sampling plans and variance and estimation specifications.

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If you have any questions concerning the statistics in this report, call (301) 763-7546.

1987 Census of Construction Industries

CC87-S-1

SUBJECT SERIES

Legal Form of Organization and Type of Operation

Issued November 1990



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PURPOSE AND USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source of facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy. They provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public.

Economic censuses furnish an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, production and price indexes, and other statistical series that measure short-term changes in economic conditions.

Policy-making agencies of the Federal Government use the data, especially in monitoring economic activity and providing assistance to business.

State and local governments use the data to assess business activities and tax bases within their jurisdictions and to develop programs to attract business.

Trade associations study trends in their own and competing industries, and keep their members informed of market changes.

Individual businesses use the data to locate potential markets and to analyze their own production and sales performance relative to industry or area averages.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE

Title 13 of the United States Code (sections 131, 191, and 224) directs the Census Bureau to take the economic censuses every 5 years, covering years ending in 2 and 7. The 1987 Economic Censuses consist of the—

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Transportation
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction Industries

Special programs also cover enterprise statistics and minority-owned and women-owned businesses. (The 1987 Census of Agriculture and 1987 Census of Governments are conducted separately.) The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1993 covering the year 1992.

AVAILABILITY OF THE DATA

The results of each of the economic censuses are available in printed reports, for sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office, and on microfiche, computer tape, compact discs with read-only memory, and flexible diskettes, for sale by the Census Bureau. Order forms for all types of products are available on request from Customer Services, Census Bureau, Washington, DC 20233. A more complete description of publications being issued from this census is on the inside back cover of this document.

Census facts are also widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. Finally, State Data Centers in every State and Business and Industry Data Centers in many States also supply economic census statistics.

WHAT'S NEW IN 1987

Several changes have taken place for the 1987 censuses. Data will be reported on the basis of the newly revised Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system with selected reports including "bridge tables," linking the old and new classification systems. A new set of metropolitan

areas has been adopted, and more detailed information will be available for businesses with no paid employees. For additional information on these changes, review the subsequent text.

One important change involves receipts of contractors and builders. Prior to 1987, the Census of Construction Industries collected receipts as the primary measure of construction activity. For 1987, the census collected the "value of construction work done" to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. Differences between the two concepts occur when work is done in one year and payment received either from the prior or in the succeeding year. In addition, receipts do not include work a contractor performs for its own account and use.

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

The economic censuses have been taken together as an integrated program at 5-year intervals since 1967, and before that for 1963, 1958, and 1954. Prior to that time, the individual censuses were taken separately at varying intervals.

The economic censuses trace their beginnings to the 1810 Decennial Census, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Coverage of economic activities was expanded for 1840 and subsequent censuses to include mining and some commercial activities. In 1902, Congress established a permanent Census Bureau and directed that a census of manufactures be taken every 5 years. The 1905 manufactures census was the first time a census was taken apart from the regular every-10-year population census.

The first census of business was taken in 1930, covering 1929. Initially it covered retail and wholesale trade, and construction industries, but it was broadened in 1933 to include some of the service trades.

The 1954 economic censuses were the first to be fully integrated—providing comparable census data across economic sectors, using consistent time periods, concepts, definitions, classifications, and reporting units. These were the first censuses to be taken by mail, using lists of firms provided by the administrative records of other federal agencies. Since 1963, administrative records have also been used to provide basic statistics as well for very small firms, reducing or eliminating the need to send them census questionnaires. The Enterprise Statistics Program, which publishes combined data from the economic censuses, was made possible with the implementation of the integrated census program in 1954.

The range of industries covered in the economic censuses has continued to expand. The Census of Construction Industries began on a regular basis in 1967, and the scope of service industries was broadened in 1967, 1977, and 1987. The Census of Transportation began in 1963 as a set of surveys covering travel, transportation of commodities, and trucks. New for 1987 are publications reporting on business establishments engaged in several transportation industries, paralleling the data on establishments in

other sectors. This is part of a gradual expansion in coverage of industries previously subjected to government regulation. The Survey of Minority-Owned Business Enterprises was first conducted as a special project in 1969 and was incorporated into the economic censuses in 1972 along with the Survey of Women-Owned Businesses.

Economic censuses have also been taken in Puerto Rico since 1909, in the Virgin Islands and Guam since 1958, and in the Northern Mariana Islands since 1982.

Statistical reports from the 1982 and earlier censuses provide historical figures for the study of long-term time series, and are available in some large libraries. All of the census data published since 1967 are still available for sale on microfiche from the Census Bureau.

AVAILABILITY OF MORE FREQUENT ECONOMIC DATA

While the censuses provide complete enumerations every 5 years, there are many needs for more frequent data as well. The Census Bureau conducts a number of monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Construction Reports* (building permits, housing starts, and value of new construction put in place), *Current Business Reports* (retail and wholesale trade and service industries), the *Annual Survey of Manufactures*, *Current Industrial Reports*, and the *Quarterly Financial Report*. Most of these surveys, while providing more frequent observations, yield less kind-of-business and geographic detail than the censuses. The *County Business Patterns* program offers annual statistics on the number of establishments, employment, and payroll classified by industry within each county.

SOURCES FOR MORE INFORMATION

More information about the scope, coverage, classification system, data items, and publications for each of the economic censuses and related surveys is published in the *Guide to the 1987 Economic Censuses and Related Statistics*. More information on the methodology, procedures, and history of the censuses will be published in the *History of the 1987 Economic Censuses*. Contact Customer Services for information on availability.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1987 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property

into lots as defined in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity that follow:

1. **Building construction by general contractors or by operative builders**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other building projects. Operative builders who build on their own account for sale are also included here. However, investment builders who build structures on their own account for rent are classified in Real Estate.
2. **Heavy construction general contractors**—Heavy construction general contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, bridges, pipelines, sewers and water lines, marine construction, power, and petro-chemical plants and other nonbuilding construction projects. Special trade contractors are classified in heavy construction if they are specifically engaged in the following activities: grading for highway and airport runways; guardrail construction; installation of highway signs; asphalt and concrete construction of roads, highways, streets and public sidewalks; trenching, cable laying; conduit construction; underwater rock removal; pipeline wrapping; or land clearing and leveling.
3. **Construction by other special trade contractors**—These contractors include plumbers, painters, carpenters, electricians, brick layers, roofers, etc. For the most part, they perform their work at the site of construction, although they may also have shops where they perform work incidental to the job site.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others all of the actual construction work or those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

In addition to the industries classified in the SIC manual as Construction, this census also includes one industry

classified in the Real Estate area, SIC 6552, Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. These establishments are engaged in subdividing real property into lots and in developing it for sale on their own account.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total dollar value of business done for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1987. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction work to total business was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity. Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities. The industry reports, however, do present data on the extent of secondary activities.

A revised edition of the SIC Manual was issued in 1987. Minor modifications were made to three industries in the construction sector: SIC 1611, Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways; SIC 1629, Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C; and SIC 1771, Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors. The extent of these modifications are explained in the specific texts for those industries. "Bridge tables" are also included showing selected data tabulated using both the previous classification system and the 1987 revision.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. With some exceptions, a relatively permanent office is one which has been established for the management of more than one project or job and which is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to estimating, bidding, purchasing, supervising, and operation of the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites. Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1987. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1987. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00314-2.

If an establishment engaged in construction and one or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1987 value of construction work exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1987 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Tabulation of data for these businesses are based on administrative records and are shown only in U.S. summary publications and the geographic area reports series. Refer to the section on "Sample Design" for details. Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The companies included in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1987 Economic Censuses. Construction companies were divided into employers (companies with payroll) and nonemployers (companies without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government.

Employer Companies

Developing the sampling frame for employer companies—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction companies in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of companies engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each company and also indicates whether or not the company is subject to the FICA. Each company in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each company. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative records data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer companies. However, for the 1987 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those companies which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment companies and large single-establishment companies. Thus, the 1987 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer companies was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multiestablishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS. Refer to the section on "Establishment Basis for Reporting" for details.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a company to the proper economic census, but there were a number of companies for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Schedule, was mailed to all such companies, requesting information on the nature of the company's activities. From the information reported, the company was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction companies found in this way were identified only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

Selecting the employer sample—The sample was designed to provide reliable State and metropolitan area estimates for each construction industry. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with estimated total employment of 20 employees or more, and a probability sample of single-establishment companies with estimated employment of fewer than 20 employees.

Supplementing the sample were construction companies identified from the NC-9923, General Schedule. Also affecting the sample were the misclassified companies; i.e., companies included in the samples of other trade areas which reported they were construction companies and companies originally classified in construction which reported they were not construction companies.

Of the 533,000 single-establishment employer companies initially classified as construction companies, 147,000 were included in the sample. All of the 13,000 establishments of multiestablishment companies were included in the sample. There was a net increase in the sample of 60,000 establishments resulting from establishments originally unclassified (receiving the NC-9923) or misclassified.

The probability sample of the smaller single-establishment companies was a stratified random sample. Strata were formed from all establishments with the same initial four-digit SIC code, in the same State, in the same metropolitan

area or in the balance of the State, and in the same size class based on estimated total employment. If the four-digit SIC code for an establishment was incomplete, the establishment was placed in a stratum for miscellaneous companies. Because they were small, all companies were included in the sample for the following three industries: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

Estimation procedures for 1987 and 1982 data—

Since all larger employer companies and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of companies not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled companies and the aggregates for the certainty companies. All estimates for 1987 and 1982 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i / p_i$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

Data for certain characteristics were reported as a percentage of the dollar value of business done. Before this formula was applied to those characteristics, it was necessary to convert the reported percentages into dollars.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimated directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the

sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, although they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. Other tables show relative standard errors only for certain characteristics because of lack of space.

As calculated for this report, the relative standard error measures certain nonsampling errors, but does not measure any systematic biases in the data. Bias is the difference, averaged over all possible samples with the same size and design, between the estimates and the true value being estimated. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources: inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample; definitional difficulties; differences in interpretation of questions; inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information; and errors made in processing the data. Although no direct measurements of the biases have been obtained, it is believed that most of the important response and operational errors were detected in the course of reviewing the data for reasonableness and consistency.

A potential source of bias is in the imputation for those establishments that have not responded by the time of final publication. Data were estimated for establishments that did not report by that date, although selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Some publication cells in which more than 40 percent of the data were not reported have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Companies

As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all companies was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with companies without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction companies were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts", referred to in the tables as "dollar value of business done", was based on receipts information reported on the tax return.

Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1987 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of twenty-four questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the following SIC groups: 15, 16, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, and 179 and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted some of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were elicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1987 census report forms were mailed out in December 1987. They were mailed from and returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished. Collection of these report forms was essentially completed in July 1988.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters near Washington, DC.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding), and imputation for missing items or for reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all

revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1987 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. A separate code was assigned on each basis allowing us to present data by both physical locations of the establishment and location of construction work.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected MSA's, CMSA's and PMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK

The aggregate of value of construction work reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' value of construction work. To avoid this duplication, a "net" value of construction work figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work.

Duplication in value of business between other construction and nonconstruction industries, results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is defined in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries as equal to dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1987 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies) as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC, 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-7546.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1987 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas the construction census figures cover both new construction and maintenance and repair work done by establishments classified in the construction industry. Significant amounts of construction are done by establishments classified outside of construction (in real estate, manufacturing, utilities and communications, for example), both as "force account" construction and construction done for others. In addition, the value in place series includes construction-related expenses such as architectural and engineering costs and the costs of materials supplied by owners which are normally not reflected in the Census of Construction.

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** Represents the sum of all employees during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents value of construction work less costs for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- †† Represents dollar value of business done less costs for construction work subcontracted to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done. (See Duplication in Value of Construction Work.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated relative standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- (X) Not applicable.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	Legal form of organization by industry	Legal form of organization and type of operation by industry
Employees:		
All employees—average number	1	1
Establishments—number in business during year:		
All	1	
With payroll.	1	1, 2
Without payroll	1	
Proprietors and working partners	1	
Dollar value of business done:		
All establishments	1	
Establishments with payroll	1	1, 2
Establishments without payroll	1	
Value of construction work		2
Net value of construction work		2
Value added		2
Subcontract work to others, costs for		2

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

This subject report provides data by legal form of company organization and type of operation from the 1987 Census of Construction Industries covering construction establishments with payroll. In addition, limited data on construction establishments with no payroll during 1987, obtained from administrative records of the Federal Government, are also included. (Establishments with no payroll are, for the most part, company owned and operated by a single person.)

Establishments covered in this report were primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots, as defined in the 1987 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual. The SIC Manual defines construction in three broad types:

1. Building construction by general contractors or operative builders;
2. Heavy construction (highways, power plants, etc.) done by general contractors and selected special trade contractors; and,
3. Construction done by special trade contractors such as electricians, plumbers, and painters. In addition, this census also includes one industry classified under "Real Estate" in the SIC Manual, SIC 6552, Land Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries.

As shown in table 1 of this report, there were 2.0 million construction establishments in the United States operating in the construction industries or as land subdividers and developers. These establishments accounted for \$605 billion in total value of business done.

Most of the 2.0 million construction establishments were individually owned. There were 1.5 million individual proprietorships, accounting for 76 percent of all construction establishments. However, these individual proprietorships accounted for only \$85.9 billion in total value of business done, or 14 percent of all establishments. Establishments classified as corporations accounted for 21 percent of all establishments and 79 percent of the total value of business done. Partnerships accounted for 3 percent of all establishments and 6 percent of the total value of business done. Establishments with other legal forms of organization and establishments which could not be classified accounted for the balance.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITH PAYROLL

Table 2 of this report provides more detailed information for establishments with payroll. Selected statistics are shown by legal form of company organization and type of operation (single-or multiunit companies). (See Technical Notes for definitions.)

Total value of construction work for all construction establishments with payroll in 1987 amounted to \$500 billion. Establishments of multiunit companies accounted for only 2 percent of all establishments, but accounted for 22 percent of the total value of construction work. Establishments of single-unit companies accounted for 98 percent of the number of employer establishments and 78 percent of the total value of construction work.

There were 353,454 establishments that operated as corporations, accounting for 65 percent of all employer establishments. They had total value of construction work of \$444 billion, 89 percent of the value of all establishments. There were 190,778 establishments, or 35 percent that operated as individual proprietorships, partnerships, and other forms of organization which could not be classified. They accounted for 11 percent of the total value of construction work. Of these unincorporated establishments, 160,240 were organized as individual proprietorships, and 29,507 were partnerships. Establishments with other legal forms of organization and establishments which could not be classified accounted for the balance.

Establishments of multiunit companies, on the average, were larger than those of single-unit companies. The average multiunit establishment had 71 employees and total value of construction work of \$9.4 million. The average single-unit establishment had only 8 employees and total value of construction work of \$735 thousand.

Establishments operating as corporations tended to be larger than those operating as partnerships or individual proprietorships. The average corporate establishment had 12 employees and total value of construction work of \$1.3 million. The average partnership establishment had 6 employees and total value of construction work of \$641 thousand. The average for individual proprietorships was approximately 3 employees and total value of construction work of \$208 thousand.

The data in this report covering establishments with payroll were obtained from a sample survey. A construction establishment is defined as a relatively permanent office, or other place of business, where the usual business activities related to construction are conducted. A separate census report was required from each sample establishment covering domestic operations. Separate reports were not required for each project or construction site.

In 1987, the value of construction work was collected to better measure actual construction activity done during the year. Construction receipts, as reported in earlier censuses, may have included the value of work done before or after the calendar year and may have also excluded work done by builders for their own use. All dollar values are shown in current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for inflation.

Since the data in this report covering employer establishments are estimated from a sample survey, they are subject to sampling variability as well as errors of response and nonreporting. The relative standard errors shown in the tables are measures of sampling variability. Descriptions of the sampling, estimating procedures, and data reliability are included in the Introduction.

ESTABLISHMENTS WITHOUT PAYROLL

During 1987, there were 1.4 million establishments with no payroll classified as construction or land subdividers and developers. According to administrative records of the Federal Government, their value of business done during 1987 was \$82.6 billion. By far, most of these establishments, about 94 percent, were individual proprietorships accounting for 63 percent of the total value of business done.

For the establishments without payroll, only information on total value of business done was available from administrative records. Statistics on establishments without payroll are shown in table 1 of this report.

TECHNICAL NOTES

CENSUS DEFINITION OF COMPANY

The 1987 Census of Construction Industries was conducted as an integral part of the 1987 Economic Censuses. A "company," as defined in the economic censuses, is a business organization consisting of one establishment or more under common ownership or control. Each company was asked to report on all domestic operating establishments it owned or controlled (such as construction establishments, factories, mines, stores, sales offices, etc.) as well as its separate auxiliary activities (such as central offices, central warehouses, research and development laboratories, and other support functions within the company). All foreign activities of these companies, however, were excluded from census coverage. Each company was also asked to specify its legal form of organization (corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship, cooperative, etc.).

Through the "Company Organization Survey," conducted annually, the Census Bureau determines which establishments are owned or controlled by multiestablishment companies. As a further aid in identifying establishments under common ownership or control, company affiliation inquiries appeared on questionnaires mailed in the 1987 Economic Censuses.

Therefore, a "company" consisted of all establishments specified by the reporting company to be under its ownership or control. If the owning or controlling company was a "parent" company having one subsidiary company or more, all establishments of its subsidiaries were also included in the census definition of "company."

For purposes of this report, a "single-unit" company is defined as a company which owns or controls only one establishment. A "multiunit" company is a company which owns or controls two establishments or more, at least one of which comes within the scope of the economic censuses. Therefore, a company with two construction establishments or more would be classified as a "multiunit" company, as would a company with only one construction establishment if the company also owns or controls one establishment or more in other lines of activity.

The user of these data also should keep in mind the definition of a construction establishment. Briefly stated, a "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business, where the

usual business activities related to construction are conducted. Usually a relatively permanent office is one which has been established for the management of more than one project or job and which is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Separate reports were not required for each construction project or construction site.

LEGAL FORM OF ORGANIZATION

Each establishment with payroll covered in the 1987 Economic Censuses was classified into one of seven specified legal forms of organization. This was based on the company's response to an "organization status" checkbox inquiry appearing on each of its establishment questionnaires. The seven classifications consisted of:

1. **Individual proprietorship**—Companies owned by one person.
2. **Partnership**—Companies owned by two persons or more, each of whom had a financial interest in the business.
3. **Corporation**—Companies (other than cooperatives) that were legally incorporated under State laws.
4. **Cooperative association (taxable)**—Companies owned by an association of customers, whether or not they were incorporated.
5. **Cooperative association (tax-exempt)**—Companies owned by an association of customers, whether or not they were incorporated.
6. **Government**—Companies operated by or under the control of a government entity or a board of directors either appointed by such an entity or publicly elected.
7. **Other legal forms**—Companies whose legal form of organization was not one of those defined above. Included in this miscellaneous group were estates and receiverships.

Establishments without payroll were classified into specified legal forms of organization according to the type of income tax form filed (1040C—individual proprietorship; 1065—partnership; 1120 and 1120S—corporation).

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Establishments With and Without Payroll by Legal Form of Organization for Industry Groups and Industries: 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry group, industry, and legal form of organization	All establishments				Establishments without payroll			Establishments with payroll				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	Number ¹	Proprietors and working partners	All employees**	Dollar value of business done	Number	Proprietors and working partners	Dollar value of business done	Number	Proprietors and working partners	All employees**	Dollar value of business done ²		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	J	K
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS													
All establishments	1 951 509	1 517 452	5 054 367	605 046 008	1 407 276	1 383 772	82 580 646	544 233	133 680	5 054 367	522 465 362	(W)	(W)
Corporations	408 969	—	4 334 911	480 906 000	55 515	—	17 229 618	353 454	—	4 334 911	463 676 382	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	1 479 990	1 422 120	527 640	85 905 820	1 319 750	1 319 750	51 686 101	160 240	102 370	527 640	34 219 719	1	1
Partnerships	61 518	95 331	164 012	34 040 764	32 011	64 022	13 664 927	29 507	31 309	164 012	20 375 837	1	1
Other ³	1 031	—	27 804	4 193 423	—	—	—	1 031	—	27 804	4 193 423	1	1
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)													
All establishments	1 904 599	1 476 310	5 014 599	578 421 744	1 368 322	1 343 572	63 484 146	536 277	132 738	5 014 599	514 937 598	(W)	(W)
Corporations	389 733	—	4 301 429	468 503 859	42 476	—	11 238 312	347 257	—	4 301 429	457 265 547	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	1 467 856	1 410 248	526 565	83 833 913	1 308 120	1 308 120	49 727 120	159 736	102 128	526 565	34 106 793	1	1
Partnerships	46 053	66 061	159 092	21 981 215	17 726	35 452	2 518 714	28 327	30 609	159 092	19 462 501	1	1
Other ³	957	—	27 513	4 102 755	—	—	—	957	—	27 513	4 102 755	1	1
Building Construction—General Contractors and Operative Builders (SIC 15)													
All establishments	443 428	295 741	1 278 422	252 552 632	285 789	262 578	27 364 492	157 639	33 163	1 278 422	225 188 140	(W)	(W)
Corporations	132 613	—	1 093 444	208 612 072	24 215	—	8 793 050	108 398	—	1 093 444	199 819 022	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	300 783	284 663	124 715	29 564 828	260 570	260 570	18 123 464	40 213	24 093	124 715	11 441 364	2	2
Partnerships	9 762	11 078	51 600	11 846 166	1 004	2 008	447 977	8 758	9 070	51 600	11 398 189	2	2
Other ³	270	—	8 663	2 529 564	—	—	—	270	—	8 663	2 529 564	1	1
General contractors—Residential buildings (SIC 152)													
All establishments	364 595	268 294	477 999	79 329 638	266 074	243 557	25 631 377	98 521	24 737	477 999	53 698 261	(W)	1
Corporations	84 386	—	364 372	52 287 677	23 089	—	8 327 921	61 297	—	364 372	43 959 756	1	1
Individual proprietorships	273 876	261 372	89 839	24 172 436	242 413	242 413	17 131 780	31 463	18 959	89 839	7 040 656	2	2
Partnerships	6 221	6 922	22 833	2 771 146	572	1 144	171 676	5 649	5 778	22 833	2 599 470	3	5
Other ³	112	—	954	98 378	—	—	—	112	—	954	98 378	2	2
Operative builders (SIC 153)													
All establishments	40 177	22 019	168 940	59 072 275	19 411	18 969	1 598 238	20 766	3 050	168 940	57 474 037	1	(W)
Corporations	17 423	—	145 240	49 784 277	848	—	346 011	16 575	—	145 240	49 438 266	1	1
Individual proprietorships	20 721	19 567	8 253	2 849 809	18 157	18 157	991 684	2 564	1 410	8 253	1 858 125	7	7
Partnerships	1 937	2 452	14 734	6 205 656	406	812	260 542	1 531	1 640	14 734	5 945 114	2	2
Other ³	94	—	712	232 530	—	—	—	94	—	712	232 530	5	6
General building contractors—Nonresidential buildings (SIC 154)													
All establishments	38 655	5 427	631 481	114 150 717	304	52	134 877	38 351	5 375	631 481	114 015 840	(W)	(W)
Corporations	30 802	—	583 830	106 540 116	278	—	119 118	30 524	—	583 830	106 420 998	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	6 185	3 722	26 621	2 542 582	—	—	—	6 185	3 722	26 621	2 542 582	4	4
Partnerships	1 603	1 704	14 032	2 869 363	26	52	15 759	1 577	1 652	14 032	2 853 604	4	3
Other ³	64	—	6 996	2 198 656	—	—	—	64	—	6 996	2 198 656	2	(W)
Heavy Construction Other than Building Construction—Contractors (SIC 16)													
All establishments	56 904	26 495	827 126	87 518 148	20 307	19 788	1 845 580	36 597	6 707	827 126	85 672 568	(W)	(W)
Corporations	28 928	—	762 651	79 899 425	1 340	—	318 622	27 588	—	762 651	79 580 803	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	25 004	22 617	28 533	3 158 802	18 146	18 146	1 006 590	6 858	4 471	28 533	2 152 212	3	3
Partnerships	2 829	3 877	24 026	3 366 786	821	1 642	520 367	2 008	2 235	24 026	2 846 419	2	2
Other ³	141	—	11 914	1 093 132	—	—	—	141	—	11 914	1 093 132	2	2
Highway and street construction contractors (SIC 161)													
All establishments	15 853	6 486	284 380	36 052 415	4 867	4 954	524 380	10 986	1 532	284 380	35 528 035	(W)	(W)
Corporations	8 977	—	260 935	33 147 784	95	—	36 369	8 882	—	260 935	33 111 415	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	6 072	5 480	8 384	1 090 404	4 590	4 590	309 460	1 482	890	8 384	780 944	6	6
Partnerships	750	1 005	6 654	1 115 479	182	364	178 551	568	641	6 654	936 928	3	3
Other ³	54	—	8 405	698 746	—	—	—	54	—	8 405	698 746	2	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Establishments With and Without Payroll by Legal Form of Organization for Industry Groups and Industries: 1987—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see Introductory text]

Industry group, industry, and legal form of organization	All establishments				Establishments without payroll			Establishments with payroll				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	Number ¹	Proprietors and working partners	All employees**	Dollar value of business done	Number	Proprietors and working partners	Dollar value of business done	Number	Proprietors and working partners	All employees**	Dollar value of business done ²		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	J	K
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.													
Heavy Construction Other than Building Construction—Contractors (SIC 16)—Con.													
Heavy construction contractors—Except highway and street (SIC 162)													
All establishments	41 050	20 006	542 744	51 465 732	15 440	14 834	1 321 200	25 610	5 174	542 744	50 144 532	(W)	(W)
Corporations	19 951	—	501 716	48 751 640	1 245	—	282 253	18 706	—	501 716	46 469 387	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	18 932	17 136	20 149	2 068 399	13 556	13 556	697 131	5 376	3 580	20 149	1 371 268	4	4
Partnerships	2 079	2 871	17 371	2 251 307	639	1 278	341 616	1 440	1 593	17 371	1 909 491	2	2
Other ³	87	—	3 508	394 386	—	—	—	87	—	3 506	394 386	3	3
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)													
All establishments	1 404 266	1 154 073	2 909 050	238 350 963	1 062 226	1 061 206	34 274 075	342 040	92 667	2 909 050	204 076 888	(W)	(W)
Corporations	228 191	—	2 445 333	179 992 360	16 921	—	2 126 639	211 270	—	2 445 333	177 865 721	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	1 142 067	1 102 967	373 316	51 110 281	1 029 404	1 029 404	30 597 065	112 663	73 563	373 316	20 513 216	1	1
Partnerships	33 461	51 105	83 465	6 788 262	15 901	31 802	1 550 370	17 560	19 303	83 465	5 217 892	2	2
Other ³	546	—	6 934	480 058	—	—	—	546	—	6 934	480 058	1	1
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning (SIC 171)													
All establishments	161 576	106 458	617 333	54 397 222	92 012	91 343	4 177 569	89 566	17 115	617 333	50 219 653	(W)	(W)
Corporations	49 347	—	546 062	45 446 425	2 364	—	270 597	46 963	—	546 062	45 175 626	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	107 970	102 221	57 971	7 679 996	67 953	87 953	3 709 656	20 017	14 268	57 971	3 970 142	2	2
Partnerships	4 168	6 237	11 871	1 142 190	1 695	3 390	197 116	2 473	2 647	11 871	945 074	5	4
Other ³	91	—	1 426	126 607	—	—	—	91	—	1 426	126 607	2	2
Painting and paper hanging (SIC 172)													
All establishments	198 456	179 763	169 968	11 658 175	166 591	166 573	3 630 202	29 667	11 190	169 966	6 027 973	1	1
Corporations	14 450	—	118 817	5 951 531	186	—	18 432	14 264	—	118 817	5 933 099	1	1
Individual proprietorships	177 919	173 362	43 414	5 235 120	164 237	164 237	3 478 843	13 682	9 125	43 414	1 756 277	3	3
Partnerships	4 063	6 400	7 474	461 777	2 168	4 336	132 927	1 895	2 064	7 474	328 850	6	6
Other ³	26	—	261	9 746	—	—	—	26	—	261	9 746	3	3
Electrical work (SIC 173)													
All establishments	125 159	85 571	509 309	38 683 014	75 723	74 710	2 587 757	49 438	10 881	509 309	36 275 257	(W)	(W)
Corporations	36 686	—	459 490	33 291 102	2 059	—	160 018	34 627	—	459 490	33 131 084	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	85 918	81 897	40 887	4 737 265	72 616	72 616	2 279 405	13 300	9 279	40 887	2 457 880	3	3
Partnerships	2 461	3 674	7 696	761 594	1 046	2 092	148 333	1 415	1 582	7 696	613 261	6	7
Other ³	93	—	1 234	73 031	—	—	—	93	—	1 234	73 031	3	2
Masonry, stonework, tile setting, and plastering (SIC 174)													
All establishments	146 327	117 414	456 961	31 406 518	100 145	101 216	3 561 416	46 162	16 198	456 961	27 845 098	(W)	(W)
Corporations	25 442	—	364 657	23 308 040	262	—	46 621	25 160	—	364 657	23 261 419	1	(W)
Individual proprietorships	116 186	110 815	72 361	6 889 759	98 550	96 550	3 383 628	17 636	12 265	72 361	3 506 131	2	2
Partnerships	4 618	6 599	18 671	1 127 111	1 333	2 666	131 170	3 285	3 933	18 671	995 941	4	5
Other ³	81	—	1 272	61 606	—	—	—	61	—	1 272	81 606	2	2
Carpentry and floor work (SIC 175)													
All establishments	382 118	354 092	235 010	23 478 144	337 935	340 217	8 252 005	44 183	13 675	235 010	15 224 139	(W)	1
Corporations	22 355	—	167 920	11 681 639	214	—	29 781	22 141	—	167 920	11 651 878	1	1
Individual proprietorships	354 493	346 205	55 666	10 989 003	335 225	335 225	6 007 112	19 268	10 980	55 666	2 981 891	2	2
Partnerships	5 164	7 886	10 411	754 810	2 496	4 992	215 131	2 668	2 894	10 411	539 679	6	5
Other ³	105	—	1 012	50 891	—	—	—	105	—	1 012	50 691	2	3
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work (SIC 176)													
All establishments	79 890	61 628	231 137	17 319 518	54 217	54 930	2 060 827	25 673	8 898	231 137	15 258 891	1	1
Corporations	16 103	—	196 489	13 413 326	170	—	28 369	15 933	—	196 469	13 384 957	1	1
Individual proprietorships	61 358	58 245	27 571	3 383 634	53 164	53 164	1 950 107	8 194	5 061	27 571	1 433 527	3	4
Partnerships	2 378	3 383	6 574	485 918	883	1 768	62 151	1 495	1 817	6 574	403 767	7	7
Other ³	50	—	522	36 639	—	—	—	50	—	522	36 639	4	4

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Summary Statistics for Establishments With and Without Payroll by Legal Form of Organization for Industry Groups and Industries: 1987—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Industry group, industry, and legal form of organization	All establishments				Establishments without payroll			Establishments with payroll				Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—	
	Number ¹	Proprietors and working partners	All employees ²	Dollar value of business done	Number	Proprietors and working partners	Dollar value of business done	Number	Proprietors and working partners	All employees ²	Dollar value of business done ²		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	J	K
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.													
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)—Con.													
Concrete work (SIC 177)													
All establishments -----	49 874	33 864	218 194	16 478 407	28 452	28 989	1 286 358	23 422	6 875	218 194	15 212 049	1	1
Corporations-----	13 987	—	175 788	12 912 166	152	—	33 134	13 835	—	175 788	12 879 032	1	1
Individual proprietorships-----	33 518	30 706	33 535	2 922 848	25 611	25 611	1 156 799	7 907	5 095	33 535	1 766 049	3	4
Partnerships-----	2 350	3 158	8 699	627 504	689	1 378	76 424	1 661	1 780	8 699	551 080	5	5
Other ³ -----	18	—	170	15 886	—	—	—	18	—	170	15 886	3	4
Water well drilling (SIC 178)													
All establishments -----	8 601	8 517	17 598	1 653 360	5 187	5 417	285 013	3 414	1 100	17 598	1 368 347	2	2
Corporations-----	2 058	—	14 145	1 103 487	17	—	1 310	2 041	—	14 145	1 102 177	2	2
Individual proprietorships-----	6 038	5 714	2 793	472 485	4 923	4 923	262 641	1 115	791	2 793	209 844	9	8
Partnerships-----	501	803	(D)	(D)	247	494	21 063	254	309	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other ³ -----	2	—	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	2	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Miscellaneous special trade contractors (SIC 179)													
All establishments -----	254 254	206 782	453 532	43 098 602	203 984	197 811	8 453 128	50 290	8 951	453 532	34 645 475	(W)	(W)
Corporations-----	47 758	—	401 980	32 884 641	11 497	—	1 538 397	36 261	—	401 980	31 346 243	1	(W)
Individual proprietorships-----	198 662	193 798	39 115	8 800 145	187 123	187 123	6 368 674	11 539	6 675	39 115	2 431 471	3	3
Partnerships-----	7 756	12 962	(D)	(D)	5 344	10 688	546 055	2 412	2 274	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other ³ -----	78	—	(D)	(D)	—	—	—	78	—	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, N.E.C. (SIC 6552)⁴													
All establishments -----	46 909	41 142	39 768	28 824 264	38 954	40 200	19 096 500	7 955	942	39 768	7 527 784	2	2
Corporations-----	19 236	—	33 481	12 402 141	13 039	—	5 991 306	6 197	—	33 481	6 410 835	2	2
Individual proprietorships-----	12 134	11 872	1 074	2 071 906	11 630	11 630	1 958 981	504	242	1 074	112 925	13	16
Partnerships-----	15 464	29 270	4 919	12 059 549	14 285	28 570	11 146 213	1 179	700	4 919	913 336	7	9
Other ³ -----	73	—	292	90 667	—	—	—	73	—	292	90 667	6	8

¹Number of establishments in this table represent those in business at any time during the year.

²For establishments with payroll in 1987, the dollar value of business includes the value of construction work which has a measure of construction activity where no receipts were received. In earlier censuses, construction receipts only were collected.

³Includes establishments with other noncorporate forms of organization plus establishments for which information available did not permit classification by legal form of organization.

⁴For establishments without payroll, may include data for an unknown number of cemetery land subdividers and developers.

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1987

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establishments ¹	All employees ^{**}	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Net value of construction work [*]	Value added ^{**}	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	544 233	5 054 367	111 067 318	499 982 234	132 236 501	367 745 733	230 174 083	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations.....	353 454	4 334 911	100 350 782	443 623 086	119 695 941	323 927 145	203 701 341	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships.....	160 240	527 640	6 996 539	33 394 205	4 669 984	28 724 221	17 085 047	1	1	1
Partnerships.....	29 507	164 012	2 993 347	18 901 993	6 132 913	12 769 080	7 918 510	1	1	1
Other ²	1 031	27 804	726 650	4 062 950	1 737 663	2 325 287	1 469 185	1	1	1
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	11 599	824 448	23 354 507	108 602 361	36 869 082	71 733 279	47 606 295	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	532 634	4 229 919	87 712 811	391 379 873	95 367 419	296 012 454	182 567 798	(W)	(W)	(W)
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	536 277	5 014 599	110 199 890	495 346 313	130 105 733	365 240 580	227 934 192	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations.....	347 257	4 301 429	99 597 498	439 679 725	117 862 190	321 817 535	201 806 564	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships.....	159 736	526 565	6 980 985	33 323 683	4 639 451	28 684 232	17 057 761	1	1	1
Partnerships.....	28 327	159 092	2 901 426	18 332 145	5 889 825	12 442 320	7 626 687	1	1	1
Other ²	957	27 513	719 981	4 010 760	1 714 266	2 296 493	1 443 180	1	1	1
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	11 228	815 863	23 144 160	107 584 123	36 303 907	71 280 216	47 146 105	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	525 049	4 198 736	87 055 730	387 762 190	93 801 826	293 960 364	180 788 087	(W)	(W)	(W)
Building Construction—General Contractors and Operative Builders (SIC 15)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	157 639	1 278 422	27 870 467	212 628 500	101 609 281	111 019 219	65 514 147	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations.....	108 398	1 093 444	24 949 698	188 801 316	91 950 217	96 851 099	57 412 740	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships.....	40 213	124 715	1 596 716	10 995 292	3 201 593	7 793 699	4 202 080	2	2	2
Partnerships.....	8 758	51 600	1 038 929	10 366 725	4 973 393	5 393 331	3 271 295	2	2	2
Other ²	270	8 663	285 123	2 465 167	1 484 077	981 089	628 032	1	1	2
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	2 875	196 252	5 632 825	49 479 182	28 419 834	21 059 348	13 797 238	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	154 764	1 082 170	22 237 642	163 149 318	73 189 447	89 959 871	51 716 909	(W)	(W)	(W)
General building contractors—Residential buildings (SIC 152)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	98 521	477 999	8 023 873	52 413 691	18 837 008	33 576 682	18 628 276	1	1	1
Corporations.....	61 297	364 372	6 565 755	42 873 255	16 197 194	26 676 061	14 872 990	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	31 463	89 839	1 088 814	6 912 551	1 682 372	5 230 179	2 795 972	2	2	2
Partnerships.....	5 649	22 833	354 075	2 532 207	921 331	1 610 875	921 862	3	6	4
Other ²	112	954	15 229	95 678	36 111	59 567	37 452	2	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	596	21 241	571 579	4 374 053	2 420 445	1 953 608	1 186 779	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	97 925	456 758	7 452 294	48 039 638	16 416 563	31 623 074	17 441 497	1	1	1
General contractors—Single-family houses (SIC 1521)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	90 378	396 291	6 272 178	39 098 146	11 778 907	27 319 239	14 969 716	1	1	1
Corporations.....	55 334	292 194	4 976 448	30 577 680	9 572 434	21 005 246	11 585 106	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	29 706	83 873	1 011 581	6 458 744	1 537 995	4 920 749	2 607 007	2	2	2
Partnerships.....	5 233	19 428	272 708	2 002 665	655 890	1 346 775	749 548	4	6	4
Other ²	105	796	11 441	59 057	12 588	46 469	28 055	2	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	400	9 685	217 601	1 421 946	526 431	895 515	579 343	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	89 978	386 606	6 054 577	37 676 200	11 252 476	26 423 724	14 390 373	1	1	1
General contractors-Residential buildings other than single-family (SIC 1522)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	8 143	81 708	1 751 693	13 315 544	7 058 100	6 257 443	3 658 560	1	1	1
Corporations.....	5 963	72 179	1 589 307	12 295 575	6 624 760	5 670 815	3 287 884	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	1 757	5 966	77 232	453 807	144 377	309 429	188 965	8	8	8
Partnerships.....	416	3 405	81 366	529 541	265 440	264 101	172 314	8	12	11
Other ²	7	158	3 788	36 621	23 523	13 098	9 397	7	7	7
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	196	11 556	353 978	2 952 107	1 894 014	1 058 093	607 436	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	7 947	70 152	1 397 715	10 363 437	5 164 086	5 199 350	3 051 124	2	2	2
Operative builders (SIC 1531)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	20 766	168 940	4 385 006	48 959 809	22 122 017	26 837 792	15 173 454	1	1	1
Corporations.....	16 575	145 240	3 872 909	42 156 614	19 085 698	23 070 916	12 923 423	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	2 564	8 253	125 638	1 588 459	592 005	996 454	492 577	7	7	7
Partnerships.....	1 531	14 734	368 846	5 016 754	2 375 012	2 641 743	1 667 038	2	3	3
Other ²	94	712	17 613	197 982	69 302	128 679	90 426	5	5	6
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	674	32 773	967 202	12 256 355	5 856 193	6 400 162	4 079 457	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	20 092	136 167	3 417 804	36 703 454	16 265 824	20 437 630	11 093 997	1	1	1
General contractors—Nonresidential buildings (SIC 154)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	38 351	631 481	15 461 588	111 255 000	60 650 255	50 604 744	31 712 416	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations.....	30 524	583 830	14 511 035	103 771 447	56 667 325	47 104 123	29 616 337	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships.....	6 185	26 621	382 263	2 494 283	927 215	1 567 067	913 530	4	5	4
Partnerships.....	1 577	14 032	316 009	2 817 764	1 677 051	1 140 712	682 394	4	3	4
Other ²	64	6 996	252 281	2 171 506	1 378 664	792 842	500 155	2	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	1 605	142 238	4 094 044	32 848 774	20 143 196	12 705 578	8 531 002	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	36 746	489 243	11 367 544	78 406 226	40 507 059	37 899 166	23 181 414	(W)	(W)	(W)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1987—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establish- ments ¹	All em- ployees ²	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub- contracted to others	Net value of construction work ³	Value added ⁴	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Building Construction—General Contractors and Operative Builders (SIC 15)—Con.										
General contractors—Industrial buildings and warehouses (SIC 1541)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	7 014	143 001	3 618 878	21 461 568	10 367 065	11 094 502	6 881 749	1	1	1
Corporations	5 809	132 616	3 373 290	19 893 933	9 719 167	10 174 766	6 348 357	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	935	4 419	66 896	399 896	134 776	265 119	150 102	8	10	10
Partnerships	262	2 995	65 908	546 200	256 378	289 822	150 916	6	6	6
Other ²	8	2 971	112 784	621 539	256 744	364 795	232 374	5	5	5
Establishments of multiunit companies	310	40 614	1 187 732	6 401 309	3 666 453	2 734 856	1 860 097	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	6 704	102 387	2 431 146	15 060 259	6 700 612	8 359 646	5 021 652	1	1	1
General contractors—Nonresidential buildings, n.e.c. (SIC 1542)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	31 337	488 480	11 842 710	89 793 431	50 283 190	39 510 241	24 830 667	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations	24 716	451 214	11 137 745	83 877 514	46 948 157	36 929 357	23 267 980	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	5 251	22 202	315 368	2 094 387	792 440	1 301 947	763 429	4	5	5
Partnerships	1 314	11 037	250 100	2 271 563	1 420 673	850 890	531 477	4	3	4
Other ²	56	4 026	139 497	1 549 967	1 121 920	428 047	267 781	3	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies	1 295	101 624	2 906 312	26 447 465	16 476 743	9 970 722	6 670 905	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	30 042	386 856	8 936 398	63 345 966	33 806 447	29 539 519	18 159 762	1	(W)	1
Heavy Construction Other than Building Construction— Contractors (SIC 16)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	36 597	827 126	20 408 161	82 285 352	13 850 093	68 435 258	44 940 458	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations	27 588	762 651	19 093 153	76 299 394	12 895 238	63 404 156	41 742 406	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	6 858	28 533	446 694	2 097 913	234 099	1 863 814	1 260 494	3	3	3
Partnerships	2 008	24 026	587 703	2 813 386	520 772	2 292 614	1 399 680	2	2	2
Other ²	141	11 914	280 611	1 074 659	199 984	874 674	537 878	2	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies	2 122	297 947	8 249 505	30 126 484	5 577 601	24 548 883	16 456 498	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	34 475	529 179	12 158 656	52 158 868	8 272 492	43 886 375	28 483 960	(W)	(W)	(W)
Highway and street construction contractors (SIC 1611)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	10 986	284 380	7 041 109	34 161 427	6 177 587	27 983 839	17 119 634	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations	8 882	260 935	6 565 872	31 792 423	5 714 210	26 078 213	15 913 877	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	1 482	8 384	144 517	757 432	124 060	633 372	405 143	6	6	6
Partnerships	568	6 654	147 248	921 351	223 649	697 702	438 784	3	3	3
Other ²	54	8 405	183 472	690 221	115 668	574 552	361 829	2	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies	874	88 394	2 356 999	11 986 526	2 284 901	9 701 625	5 628 752	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	10 112	195 986	4 684 110	22 174 901	3 892 686	18 282 214	11 490 882	1	1	1
Heavy construction contractors—Except highway and street (SIC 162)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	25 610	542 744	13 367 052	48 123 925	7 672 506	40 451 418	27 820 824	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations	18 706	501 716	12 527 281	44 506 970	7 181 028	37 325 943	25 828 530	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	5 376	20 149	302 177	1 340 480	110 039	1 230 442	855 351	4	4	4
Partnerships	1 440	17 371	440 455	1 892 036	297 123	1 594 912	960 895	2	2	2
Other ²	87	3 508	97 139	384 438	84 316	300 121	176 048	3	3	3
Establishments of multiunit companies	1 248	209 553	5 892 506	18 139 958	3 292 700	14 847 258	10 827 746	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	24 362	333 191	7 474 546	29 983 967	4 379 806	25 604 160	16 993 078	1	(W)	(W)
Bridge, tunnel, and elevated highway contractors (SIC 1622)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	1 159	47 494	1 191 764	5 480 936	1 294 090	4 186 846	2 430 434	1	1	1
Corporations	988	42 929	1 070 430	4 914 484	1 157 980	3 756 504	2 230 308	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	64	408	5 871	30 627	2 215	28 412	16 701	29	19	20
Partnerships	94	3 787	102 818	459 653	105 917	353 736	159 084	3	2	2
Other ²	13	370	12 645	76 172	27 978	48 194	24 341	7	4	5
Establishments of multiunit companies	135	15 246	423 640	2 033 528	512 143	1 521 385	848 437	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	1 024	32 248	768 124	3 447 408	781 947	2 665 461	1 581 997	1	1	1
Water, sewer, pipeline, communication and powerline contractors (SIC 1623)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	9 919	197 632	4 513 295	17 010 019	1 954 721	15 055 297	10 089 749	1	1	1
Corporations	7 840	183 501	4 252 295	15 899 841	1 858 863	14 040 978	9 422 400	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	1 626	8 464	136 139	580 327	51 982	528 345	352 424	6	6	6
Partnerships	430	4 753	106 105	458 282	36 117	422 164	272 773	6	6	6
Other ²	23	914	18 755	71 569	7 759	63 810	42 152	6	4	5
Establishments of multiunit companies	461	42 097	1 009 403	3 030 819	296 132	2 734 687	1 986 942	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	9 458	155 535	3 503 892	13 979 200	1 658 589	12 320 610	8 102 807	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1987—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establish- ments ¹	All em- ployees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub- contracted to others	Net value of construction work*	Value added**	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Heavy Construction Other than Building Construction— Contractors (SIC 16)—Con.										
Heavy construction contractors, n.e.c. (SIC 1629)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	14 532	297 618	7 661 992	25 632 969	4 423 695	21 209 274	15 300 639	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations.....	9 878	275 286	7 204 556	23 692 646	4 164 185	19 528 461	14 175 822	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships.....	3 687	11 277	160 167	729 526	55 841	673 684	486 226	5	5	5
Partnerships.....	916	8 832	231 531	974 101	155 089	819 011	529 037	3	2	2
Other ²	51	2 223	65 738	236 696	48 580	188 117	109 554	4	3	3
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	652	152 209	4 459 463	13 075 611	2 484 425	10 591 186	7 992 367	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	13 880	145 409	3 202 529	12 557 358	1 939 270	10 618 088	7 308 272	1	1	1
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	342 040	2 909 050	61 921 262	200 432 460	14 646 357	185 786 102	117 479 586	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations.....	211 270	2 445 333	55 554 647	174 579 015	13 016 736	161 562 279	102 651 417	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships.....	112 663	373 316	4 937 575	20 230 478	1 203 759	19 026 719	11 595 187	1	1	1
Partnerships.....	17 560	83 465	1 274 793	5 152 033	395 658	4 756 374	2 955 713	2	2	2
Other ²	546	6 934	154 247	470 934	30 203	440 730	277 269	1	1	1
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	6 231	321 663	9 261 830	27 978 457	2 306 472	25 671 985	16 892 369	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	335 809	2 587 387	52 659 432	172 454 003	12 339 885	160 114 117	100 587 217	(W)	(W)	(W)
Plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning (SIC 1711)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	69 566	617 333	14 329 834	49 503 323	4 985 584	44 517 739	25 911 790	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations.....	46 983	546 062	13 250 792	44 531 097	4 736 157	39 794 940	23 358 514	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships.....	20 017	57 971	836 502	3 915 858	139 353	3 776 505	2 029 046	2	2	2
Partnerships.....	2 473	11 871	205 642	929 984	96 258	833 725	459 629	5	4	4
Other ²	91	1 428	36 898	126 384	13 816	112 568	64 601	2	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	1 300	73 336	2 229 981	7 552 128	1 183 565	6 368 563	3 699 477	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	68 266	543 997	12 099 853	41 951 195	3 802 019	38 149 176	22 212 313	(W)	(W)	(W)
Painting and paper hanging (SIC 1721)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	29 867	169 968	2 978 578	7 953 323	507 770	7 445 552	5 716 473	1	1	1
Corporations.....	14 264	118 817	2 334 929	5 875 081	372 436	5 502 645	4 232 639	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	13 682	43 414	537 976	1 743 788	116 536	1 627 251	1 238 744	3	3	3
Partnerships.....	1 895	7 474	101 355	325 198	18 612	306 587	237 668	6	6	6
Other ²	26	261	4 317	9 255	186	9 069	7 422	3	3	3
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	191	8 635	207 901	520 240	38 451	481 789	365 821	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	29 676	161 333	2 770 677	7 433 083	469 319	6 963 763	5 350 652	1	1	1
Electrical work (SIC 1731)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	49 436	509 309	12 663 516	35 838 226	1 180 462	34 657 764	21 816 585	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations.....	34 627	459 490	11 859 019	32 725 347	1 064 417	31 660 930	20 069 354	(W)	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships.....	13 300	40 887	615 389	2 432 855	65 325	2 367 530	1 371 227	3	3	3
Partnerships.....	1 415	7 696	162 732	607 936	*47 151	560 786	336 197	6	7	5
Other ²	93	1 234	26 374	72 086	3 568	68 518	39 807	3	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	1 003	84 296	2 780 568	7 302 848	256 664	7 046 184	4 822 377	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	48 433	425 012	9 882 948	28 535 378	923 798	27 611 580	16 994 208	(W)	(W)	(W)
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering (SIC 174)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	46 182	456 961	9 165 752	27 412 606	1 824 121	25 588 484	16 541 017	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations.....	25 180	364 657	7 924 071	22 858 157	1 507 535	21 350 622	13 871 126	1	1	(W)
Individual proprietorships.....	17 636	72 361	948 832	3 481 143	237 764	3 243 379	2 034 746	2	2	2
Partnerships.....	3 285	18 671	263 297	993 013	74 580	918 434	583 597	4	5	5
Other ²	81	1 272	29 550	80 293	4 242	76 049	51 548	2	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	745	44 031	1 063 442	3 082 893	127 080	2 955 813	1 983 080	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	45 439	412 930	8 102 310	24 329 712	1 697 041	22 632 671	14 557 937	1	1	1
Masonry, stone setting, and other stonework (SIC 1741)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	23 284	168 978	2 946 997	8 714 161	444 973	8 269 188	5 475 753	1	1	1
Corporations.....	11 298	120 934	2 358 147	6 647 623	360 194	6 287 429	4 164 782	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	9 963	37 868	451 499	1 582 757	63 750	1 519 008	1 004 675	3	4	4
Partnerships.....	1 973	9 805	129 359	461 552	18 800	442 752	293 441	6	6	6
Other ²	50	371	7 992	22 229	2 229	19 999	12 855	3	4	4
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	169	11 077	216 762	610 289	25 695	584 594	381 299	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	23 115	157 901	2 730 235	8 103 872	419 278	7 684 594	5 094 454	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1987—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establish- ments ¹	All em- ployees ^{**}	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub- contracted to others	Net value of construction work [*]	Value added ^{**}	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)—Con.										
Plastering, drywall, acoustical and insulation work (SIC 1742)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	17 809	253 563	5 484 795	16 426 850	1 289 527	15 137 323	9 747 631	1	1	1
Corporations.....	10 945	216 069	4 937 748	14 376 420	1 073 345	13 303 075	8 625 258	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	5 757	28 959	413 393	1 543 033	160 486	1 382 548	840 344	4	4	4
Partnerships.....	1 079	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other ²	28	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	532	31 323	802 243	2 338 924	95 049	2 243 875	1 519 783	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	17 277	222 240	4 682 552	14 087 926	1 194 478	12 893 448	8 227 848	1	1	1
Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work (SIC 1743)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	5 089	34 420	733 959	2 271 593	89 620	2 181 972	1 317 632	1	2	1
Corporations.....	2 939	27 655	628 176	1 834 114	73 995	1 760 118	1 081 086	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships.....	1 915	5 533	83 939	355 351	13 529	341 822	189 726	7	7	6
Partnerships.....	233	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other ²	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	44	1 632	44 437	133 680	6 336	127 344	81 998	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	5 045	32 788	689 522	2 137 913	83 284	2 054 628	1 235 634	1	2	2
Carpentry and floor work (SIC 175)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	44 183	235 010	4 178 356	14 895 298	1 485 150	13 410 148	7 957 922	1	1	1
Corporations.....	22 141	167 920	3 302 250	11 387 340	1 101 988	10 285 351	6 075 992	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	19 268	55 666	721 095	2 927 971	327 851	2 600 120	1 564 113	2	2	2
Partnerships.....	2 668	10 411	134 645	529 699	53 041	476 658	287 263	6	5	5
Other ²	105	1 012	20 365	50 288	2 270	48 018	30 554	2	2	2
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	309	10 285	258 629	837 094	54 071	783 023	443 565	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	43 874	224 726	3 919 727	14 058 204	1 431 079	12 627 125	7 514 357	1	1	1
Carpentry work (SIC 1751)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	36 009	190 431	3 272 194	11 243 863	1 204 915	10 038 947	6 077 619	1	1	1
Corporations.....	17 980	133 677	2 533 706	8 364 066	861 188	7 502 878	4 533 130	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	15 619	46 527	600 042	2 386 923	295 075	2 091 847	1 278 026	2	3	3
Partnerships.....	2 325	9 367	121 227	451 289	46 813	404 476	251 871	6	6	6
Other ²	85	860	17 219	41 585	1 839	39 746	24 591	2	3	3
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	213	7 333	177 362	548 024	34 741	513 283	295 435	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	35 796	183 098	3 094 832	10 695 839	1 170 174	9 525 664	5 782 184	1	1	1
Floor laying and other floor work, n.e.c. (SIC 1752)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	8 174	44 579	906 162	3 651 435	280 234	3 371 200	1 880 303	2	2	1
Corporations.....	4 161	34 243	768 544	3 023 274	240 800	2 782 474	1 542 862	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships.....	3 650	9 139	121 052	541 048	32 776	508 272	296 086	5	6	6
Partnerships.....	343	1 044	13 419	78 410	6 228	72 182	35 392	18	17	17
Other ²	20	152	3 146	8 703	430	8 272	5 963	5	6	6
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	96	2 952	81 267	289 070	19 330	269 740	148 130	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	8 078	41 627	824 895	3 362 365	260 904	3 101 460	1 732 173	2	2	2
Roofing, siding, and sheet metal work (SIC 1761)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	25 673	231 137	4 313 694	15 027 806	845 003	14 182 802	8 524 431	1	1	1
Corporations.....	15 933	196 469	3 913 069	13 173 838	759 432	12 414 406	7 514 018	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	8 194	27 571	305 226	1 417 630	65 029	1 352 602	764 885	3	4	4
Partnerships.....	1 495	6 574	84 661	399 954	19 151	380 803	224 174	7	7	7
Other ²	50	522	10 738	36 383	1 391	34 991	21 354	4	4	4
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	402	15 845	394 773	1 296 286	85 073	1 211 213	776 885	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	25 271	215 292	3 918 921	13 731 520	759 930	12 971 589	7 747 546	1	1	1
Concrete work (SIC 1771)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments.....	23 422	218 194	4 174 568	15 055 670	1 202 160	13 853 510	8 443 003	1	1	1
Corporations.....	13 835	175 788	3 628 030	12 736 127	1 069 118	11 667 009	7 131 717	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships.....	7 907	33 535	411 606	1 755 087	99 940	1 655 146	987 351	3	4	4
Partnerships.....	1 661	8 699	130 256	548 570	32 839	515 732	313 863	5	5	5
Other ²	18	170	4 676	15 886	263	15 623	10 072	3	4	3
Establishments of multiunit companies.....	296	15 538	372 163	1 257 425	120 790	1 136 635	755 307	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies.....	23 127	202 656	3 802 405	13 798 245	1 081 370	12 716 875	7 687 696	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1987—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see Introductory text]

Item	Number of establishments ¹	All employees ^{**}	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub-contracted to others	Net value of construction work*	Value added ^{**}	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)—Con.										
Water well drilling (SIC 1781)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	3 414	17 598	335 171	1 330 056	30 768	1 299 288	779 621	2	2	2
Corporations	2 041	14 145	291 492	1 068 901	27 662	1 041 238	632 961	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships	1 115	2 793	35 375	206 610	2 648	203 963	115 442	9	8	8
Partnerships	254	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other ²	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	83	2 067	50 283	178 264	7 887	170 377	93 222	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	3 331	15 531	284 888	1 151 792	22 881	1 128 911	686 399	2	2	2
Miscellaneous special trade contractors (SIC 179)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	50 290	453 532	9 781 791	33 416 150	2 585 337	30 830 813	21 788 739	(W)	(W)	(W)
Corporations	36 261	401 980	9 050 992	30 223 125	2 377 990	27 845 136	19 765 094	1	(W)	(W)
Individual proprietorships	11 539	39 115	525 571	2 349 534	149 312	2 200 222	1 489 632	3	3	3
Partnerships	2 412	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other ²	78	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	1 902	67 627	1 904 090	5 951 279	432 891	5 518 388	3 952 635	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	48 388	385 905	7 877 701	27 464 871	2 152 446	25 312 425	17 836 104	1	1	1
Structural steel erection (SIC 1791)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	4 017	65 348	1 593 989	4 862 655	352 424	4 510 231	3 253 345	1	1	1
Corporations	3 296	61 267	1 529 780	4 624 066	340 379	4 283 686	3 104 759	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	616	3 120	43 316	178 375	10 119	168 256	103 154	9	18	19
Partnerships	103	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other ²	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	197	11 736	308 909	1 008 607	97 979	910 628	647 523	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	3 820	53 612	1 285 080	3 854 048	254 445	3 599 603	2 605 822	1	1	1
Glass and glazing work (SIC 1793)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	4 636	40 511	919 463	3 222 472	80 118	3 142 354	1 700 519	1	1	1
Corporations	3 555	36 944	866 654	2 985 370	75 693	2 909 677	1 577 883	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships	850	2 553	37 746	169 381	3 953	165 428	89 652	8	7	7
Partnerships	222	954	13 687	63 169	427	62 742	30 678	18	13	13
Other ²	9	60	1 376	4 552	45	4 507	2 306	8	8	8
Establishments of multiunit companies	224	5 127	122 965	429 428	14 827	414 601	210 435	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	4 412	35 384	796 498	2 793 044	65 291	2 727 753	1 490 084	2	2	2
Excavation work (SIC 1794)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	13 422	95 329	2 059 792	8 244 398	753 409	7 490 988	5 707 716	1	1	1
Corporations	8 962	79 955	1 819 577	7 103 931	663 921	6 440 009	4 928 793	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	3 822	12 200	184 928	883 482	66 940	816 541	602 208	5	6	6
Partnerships	620	3 050	52 428	243 419	21 456	221 964	167 688	8	9	8
Other ²	18	124	2 858	13 566	1 092	12 474	9 027	4	4	4
Establishments of multiunit companies	144	4 756	126 873	505 270	51 622	453 648	351 957	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	13 278	90 573	1 932 919	7 739 128	701 787	7 037 340	5 355 759	1	1	1
Wrecking and demolition work (SIC 1795)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	1 240	14 109	261 459	912 484	67 769	844 714	781 854	2	2	2
Corporations	932	12 800	243 758	837 898	62 436	775 461	724 240	2	2	2
Individual proprietorships	255	984	11 819	54 481	4 080	50 401	42 202	21	19	19
Partnerships	43	263	4 226	14 663	899	13 764	11 157	20	19	18
Other ²	10	62	1 656	5 442	354	5 088	4 255	11	10	11
Establishments of multiunit companies	42	2 888	39 606	137 266	8 389	128 877	117 765	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	1 198	11 221	221 853	775 218	59 380	715 837	664 089	3	2	2
Installation or erection of building equipment, n.e.c. (SIC 1796)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	3 777	62 151	1 857 748	5 359 826	350 061	5 009 764	3 723 074	1	1	1
Corporations	3 237	60 008	1 821 138	5 217 599	343 045	4 874 553	3 623 378	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	435	1 474	24 437	97 313	4 937	92 376	66 322	9	15	16
Partnerships	101	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Other ²	4	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Establishments of multiunit companies	853	28 285	975 454	2 870 989	168 529	2 702 460	1 961 719	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	2 924	33 866	882 294	2 488 837	181 532	2 307 304	1 761 355	1	1	1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Industry, Legal Form of Organization, and Type of Operation: 1987—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text]

Item	Number of establish- ments ¹	All em- ployees**	Payroll, all employees	Value of construction work	Cost of construction work sub- contracted to others	Net value of construction work*	Value added**	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	B	D	F
CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES (SIC 15, 16, 17)—Con.										
Special Trade Contractors (SIC 17)—Con.										
Special trade contractors, n.e.c. (SIC 1799)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	23 198	176 084	3 089 338	10 814 313	981 554	9 832 759	6 622 229	1	1	1
Corporations	16 279	151 006	2 770 086	9 454 262	892 514	8 561 748	5 806 040	1	1	1
Individual proprietorships	5 562	18 785	223 323	966 501	59 282	907 219	586 093	4	5	5
Partnerships	1 322	5 591	82 197	343 717	27 326	316 391	198 201	6	7	7
Other ²	35	702	13 732	49 833	2 432	47 402	31 895	4	4	4
Establishments of multiunit companies	442	14 836	330 283	999 719	91 545	908 174	663 236	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	22 756	161 248	2 759 055	9 814 594	890 009	8 924 585	5 958 993	1	1	1
LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, N.E.C. (SIC 6552)										
Legal form of organization and type of operation:										
All establishments	7 955	39 768	867 427	4 635 921	2 130 768	2 505 153	2 239 891	2	2	3
Corporations	6 197	33 481	753 284	3 943 361	1 833 751	2 109 611	1 894 778	2	2	3
Individual proprietorships	504	1 074	15 554	70 522	30 532	39 989	27 285	13	16	17
Partnerships	1 179	4 919	91 921	569 848	243 088	326 760	291 822	7	10	10
Other ²	73	292	6 668	52 190	23 397	28 793	26 006	6	7	8
Establishments of multiunit companies	371	8 586	210 347	1 018 238	565 175	453 063	460 190	(W)	(W)	(W)
Establishments of single-unit companies	7 584	31 182	657 080	3 617 683	1 565 593	2 052 090	1 779 701	2	3	3

¹Number of establishments in this table represent those in business at any time during the year.

²Includes establishments with other noncorporate forms of organization plus establishments for which information available did not permit classification by legal form of organization.

APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories:

1. **New construction**—Includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators, and plumbing, heating, and air-conditioning supplies and equipment.
2. **Additions, alterations or reconstruction**—Includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. Generally, this type of activity is considered a capital investment in the property.
3. **Maintenance and repair**—Includes construction done for the purpose of upkeep of property rather than additional investment in the property.

Examples of the general distinction between maintenance and repair and reconstruction are provided here: roof repairs, including the replacement of shingles, gutters, etc., are classified under maintenance and repairs. A complete reroofing, however, is classified as reconstruction.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners.

All employees—Comprise all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments, who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are not.

All employees is the sum of all employees during the pay periods including the 12th of March, May, August, and November, divided by 4.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working foreman level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment

operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working foreman level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working foreman level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1987.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1987 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Employer costs for fringe benefits (supplemental labor costs)—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1987 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees.

Legally required contributions—Include Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workman's compensation, and State temporary disability payments.

Voluntary payments—Include life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, welfare plans, and union negotiated benefits.

Dollar value of business done comprises the following detail:

Value of construction work done—Includes all value of construction work done during 1987 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors, subcontractors, and land development and improvement work. Included is new construction, additions and alterations or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair construction work. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include the value of buildings and other structures built or being built for sale in 1987 but not sold. They were to include the costs of such construction plus normal profit. Also included is the cost of construction work done on buildings for rent or lease.

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies, elevators or escalators, etc., were instructed to include both the value for the installation and the receipts covering the price of the items installed.

Excluded was the cost of industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment which are not an integral part of a structure.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in the value of construction work done.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as value of construction work done or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Excluded was the value of construction work done and receipts from other business operations in foreign countries and non-operating income such as interest and dividends.

Net value of construction work—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the costs for construction work subcontracted to others from the value of construction work done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to dollar value of business done, less costs for construction work subcontracted to others, and costs for materials, components, supplies and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, land receipts are also subtracted from dollar value of business done. (For a further explanation see "Duplication in Value of Construction Work" section in the Introduction.)

Selected costs—Represents the costs for materials, components, and supplies; costs for construction work subcontracted to others; and costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental costs for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Costs for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total costs to reporting establishments during 1987 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels. (Supplies include expendable tools which are charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges should represent only amount paid after discounts, and the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company.
- costs for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction or reconstruction of buildings/structures for themselves which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are costs for materials bought and resold to others.
- costs made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Excluded from this item are:

- industrial and other specialized machinery and equipment, such as printing presses; computer systems; etc., which are not an integral part of a structure
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Costs for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all costs during 1987 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors.

Excluded from this item are:

- The costs to the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies, provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such costs are reported under a separate category, "costs for materials, components, and supplies."
- costs for the rental of machinery or equipment.

Costs for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- costs for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the company.
- costs for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Rental costs for machinery, equipment, and buildings—Includes all costs during 1987 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It

excludes costs for the rental of land. It also excludes costs under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts such as capital leases. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures."

Selected purchased services—Includes all costs during 1987 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside companies, or from other establishments of the same company. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increase the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use. Such costs are included in "capital expenditures".

Assets and depreciation—Refers to the original cost of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) buildings and other structures, additions, and related facilities; and, (2) machinery and equipment.

Respondents were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1987.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1987 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment.

If leasing arrangements met the criteria set down by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) for a capital lease, respondents were instructed to report the original cost or market value of that equipment or building as a fixed asset and capital expenditure if acquired during 1987.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

Inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned regardless of where they are held. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Builders who built on their own account for sale were requested to report work in progress and finished units not sold for buildings and other structures built for sale.

Inventories of multi-establishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of the value of construction work done by ownership of the project, that is, Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken during the construction phase. Government owned projects are shown separately for Federal, and State and local governments.

Value of construction work subcontracted in from others—Includes the value of construction work during 1987 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total value of construction work accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported value of construction work to develop a value for this item.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1987. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. If respondents worked on more than one type of building or structure in a multibuilding complex, they were instructed to report separately for each building or type of structure. If they worked on a building that had more than one purpose, i.e, office and residential, or commercial, they were to classify the building by major purpose.

In addition all respondents were requested to report the percentage of the value of construction work done for new construction, additions, alterations, or reconstruction, and maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of these terms.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (include townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures containing two or more housing units (excluding attached single-family houses and townhouses described above).
- **Hotels and motels**—Includes hotels, motels, and tourist cabins intended for transient accommodations.

- **Other residential buildings**—Includes dormitories, fraternity and sorority houses, nurses homes, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices. Also included are banks or financial buildings which are three stories or more.
- **Other commercial buildings, such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, auto service stations, and one or two story bank or financial institutions.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are not included in this category, but under nonbuilding construction.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, mini-warehouses, and other such storage buildings.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.
- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums, and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes nonresidential buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, prisons, civic centers, bus and air passenger terminals and hangars.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Highways, streets and related work, such as installation of guardrails, highway signs, etc.**—Includes streets, roads, alleys, sidewalks, curbs and gutters, culverts, right-of-way drainage, erosion control and lighting. Also includes earthwork protective structures when used in connection with road improvements.
- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Recreational facilities**—Includes athletic fields, golf courses, outdoor tennis courts, trails, and camps.
- **Bridges and elevated highways**—Includes viaducts and overpasses; roads, highways, railroads, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railroad tunnels.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.
- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, levees, and flood control projects.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes electric power lines, telephone and telegraph lines, fiber optic cables, cable television lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants, and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers, and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.

- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

APPENDIX B.

Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family	174	Masonry, Stone Work Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stone Work Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical, and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentry and Floor Work Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentry Work Special Trade Contractors
16	HEAVY CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floor Work Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors, Except Elevated Highways	1761	Roofing, Siding, and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipeline, and Communications and Powerline Construction	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction, Not Elsewhere Classified	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating, and Air-Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting and Paper Hanging Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment, Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified
		6552	LAND SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1987 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

The Census of Construction Industries is taken once every 5 years. The census covers all establishments engaged in construction, including:

- Building contractors
- Heavy construction contractors
- Special trade contractors (including plumbers, carpenters, painters, electricians)
- Land developers and subdividers

Data products in the Census of Construction Industries are issued in 4 publication series and in 3 other media:

- Printed reports [P]
- CD-ROM [C]
- Computer tape [T]
- Highlights online [+]

Preliminary Industry Series (CC87-I-1(P) through CC87-I-28(P))

(Available November 1988 through May 1989) [P]

Twenty-seven separate industry reports and a United States summary report, providing national statistics for establishments with payroll. Statistics shown for 1987 include:

- Number of establishments
- Number of employees
- Payroll
- Hours worked
- Value of construction work done, by type of structure
- Selected operating costs

Final Industry Series (CC87-I-1 through CC87-I-28)

(Available June 1989 through November 1989) [P] [C] [T] [+]

Twenty-seven separate industry reports and a United States summary report, providing statistics for the Nation and individual States on establishments with payroll. These reports update figures from the preliminary industry series (employment, payroll, value of construction, etc.) and provide measures of the following:

- Capital expenditures
- Inventories
- Industry profiles
- Assets
- Depreciation
- And much more

Geographic Area Series (CC87-A-1 through CC87-A-10)

(Available January 1990 through March 1990) [P] [C] [T] [+]

Nine reports on the construction industries, representing each census geographic division, and a United States summary report. Regional reports provide detailed data for States and metropolitan statistical areas.

Subject Report—Legal Form of Organization and Type of Operation (CC87-S-1)

(Available May 1990) [P]

One report providing selected national statistics for each industry by legal form of organization and type of operation. This report includes data for establishments with and without payroll. Data in this report include—

- Employment
- Payroll
- Value of construction work done
- Selected operating costs

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

The Census of Construction Industries is part of the 1987 Economic Censuses. These are conducted at five-year intervals in years ending in 2 and 7 and consist of seven separate censuses:

- Census of Retail Trade
- Census of Wholesale Trade
- Census of Service Industries
- Census of Transportation
- Census of Manufactures
- Census of Mineral Industries
- Census of Construction

...plus several related programs: enterprise statistics; information on minority-owned and women-owned businesses; and the Census of Outlying Areas, including separate economic censuses of Puerto Rico and other outlying areas. The Census of Agriculture and Census of Governments are conducted separately.

HOW TO ORDER DATA PRODUCTS

Order forms for the specific reports and other data products may be obtained from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233. If you have any questions, call Census Customer Services 1-(301)-763-4100.

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